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LAZARKHAN

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FRIDAY,
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Column One by David Courtney

THE problem is no longer how to turn NATO into an overwhelming military parade and how to keep its constituent members on their economic feet. The state of Western Europe today is not as bad as it was when General Marshall made his famous Harvard speech but it is moving that way and, unless checked by an international settlement, may soon be as greatly in need of Marshall Aid measures as ever it was. France has had to cut its imports by \$200m. Britain is running into a \$700m. deficit against a surplus of \$350m. a year ago; and, austere as her standard of living has become will have to make it more austere by no less than £350m.

THESE are the facts staring grimly in the face at the Palais de Chaillot. They are the facts behind President Auriol's appeal in his speech opening the General Assembly, for talks between the four heads of state, behind the Western proposals for disarmament; behind Mr. Eden's pleading; India's advice to the four Foreign Ministers to meet secretly and decide upon a joint declaration not to go to war whatever happened, behind the plaintive fears expressed by the delegation of one small state after the other. And they are the facts behind the Soviet counter-proposals: for let no one be deceived that Russia and its allies are in any better position than Western Europe to sustain a colossal armaments race and the lowering of their living standard to the level of bitter discontent.

THERE are signs that the United States and its allies are now aware of the perils. General Bradley, Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew to London to consult with Mr. Churchill and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The reports say that they talked about the need to bring Britain's armaments programme more into line with Britain's economic needs. Last week Mr. Fleischman, U.S. Defense Production Administrator, flew to Paris to go into the same question with the representatives of NATO allies and General Eisenhower. He went there because Mr. Harriman, Director of the Mutual Security Agency, and Mr. Wilson, Defense Mobilizer, had asked him to see for himself what was happening. Mr. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, will go to Rome towards the end of this month to discuss the same question, from the financial point of view, with the Atlantic Pact leaders who will be present there for the NATO countries meeting.

WHEN things were going relatively well and there seemed no end to the American willingness and capacity to stop up gaps in everybody's economy, the small nations went loyally and uncompromisingly along with the big ones. They are not as happy about it as they were. Mr. Eisenhower of Persia spoke for many of the delegations at U.N. when he protested that the Big Four's obstinate failure to settle their differences in the field of power-politics had left the little nations with no alternative to the dangerous choice between one of the two conflicting blocs. These protests are probably no sharper than the less audible protests of the small states whizzing around the atomic cosmos in the tail of the Soviet comet; indeed, Russia's allies probably have more to lose than America's and Russia is less in a position to help her friends than America to help hers. Altogether, the realization that something has to be done for peace and done urgently is almost universal. That should be enough. Tel Aviv, November 18.

S.S. Elath Sails For Trieste

The s.s. Elath, manned by volunteer seamen recruited by the Histadrut and the shipping companies, sailed from Haifa Port at midnight last night for Trieste, where she will undergo her annual drydock overhaul. The crew, whose 27 members are ticketed seamen, consists of 85 per cent Israelis and 15 per cent foreign sailors.

Several officers aboard the Elath are members of the Union who returned to work, according to Mr. Y. Almog, Secretary of the Haifa Labour Council. Mr. Almog also said that 80 seamen had reported to the Council offices yesterday to express their willingness to go back to their ships.

Mr. D.Z. Pinkas, the Minister of Communications, issued the following statement last night: On Tuesday, I promised to announce, within 48 hours, the plans of the Ministry of Communications for the return to service of the ships that were paralyzed by the seamen who left them. I am pleased to report that the s.s. Elath is sailing from Haifa tonight. The Ministry of Communications regards the seamen's sudden work stoppage as a completely unjustified action. We asked the shipping companies and the Histadrut to recruit seamen to replace the men who resigned. It is gratifying to note that seamen, both old and young, signed on immediately to assure steady service by merchant vessels sailing under the Israel flag. I wish to express my appreciation of the volunteers who presented themselves for this vital service, and hope a sufficient number of seamen will be found who will feel themselves bound in honour to put themselves at the service of Israel's seamen and replace those who left their ships without considering the danger and the

Labour Demand For Defensive in Korea

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). The British Premier, Mr. Churchill, today sharply rejected a Labour demand that Commonwealth forces in Korea remain completely on the defensive during the present truce talks.

A Labour member, Mr. C. Wilcock, demanded that Mr. Churchill make representations to General Ridgway that British troops not be used in any attack, but the Premier refused, saying that Britain had complete confidence in the U.N. Commander.

U.N. Warns Korea War May Go On

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters). — The U.N. today warned Communist cease-fire negotiators that the Korea war would go on until there was a complete armistice agreement, an Allied spokesman announced tonight.

Major-General Henry Hodges, senior U.N. negotiator, was stated to have given the warning at today's session at Panmunjom of sub-committees trying to agree on a cease-fire line and buffer zone as one item on an agenda for full-scale armistice negotiations.

The spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Lewis, said General Hodges told the Communists firmly "the U.N. will not stop military action until a complete armistice agreement has been reached."

Colonel Lewis also alleged that the Communists had "turned a double somersault" in their demands and "we do not really know what the Communists want."

General Matthew Ridgway's H.Q. were today preparing to revise downwards the charge by an S.H. Army War Crime Section today, that 9,000 Allied soldiers and 200,000 Korean civilians were slaughtered by Chinese Communists.

(Reuters, U.P.)

Bradley for Paris

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left London airport today for Paris.

During his 24-hour visit he conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and the British Chiefs of Staff.

Borrow Money For Toys

A reminder was entered in the Diary kept by the Children's Committee at the Neve HaYeled Children's Home: "Contact THE JERUSALEM POST and get all the details on the Toy Campaign for children in need."

Yesterday, the Committee sent a letter to the Editor: "Last year, we had to borrow money from the management of the Home in order to contribute to the drive, and then we had to repay the debt from our amusement budget. This year, we hope that we will better results—and not fall into debt."

The Editor of THE POST wishes to thank the Committee for its letter and to tell them that the Toy Fund Drive is on, right now. Collection Centres will be open on December 1. Cash contributions are now being accepted at any of the POST offices.

The spirit of the Neve HaYeled children and their concern for the well-being and happiness of other children, living in tougher circumstances, might well serve as impetus for more senior readers of this newspaper. About 20,000 children will spend the winter in 45 mabarot from Hadera to Metulla—and there will be seven long winter evenings every week, made longer by the absence of electric lights in tents or in wooden huts.

Only 37 days are left in which to send your gift to brighten the holidays for a child somewhere in a mabarot or work village.

INFILTRATOR KILLED
One infiltrator was killed in a clash with Israel forces in the South, while five others were captured in the North and two in the South over the weekend, it was announced yesterday.

Churchill Orders Shake-Up In Malaya

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Prime Minister Churchill, worried by big Communist gains in the Malayan war, has ordered a shake-up of British leaders in that prized imperial territory.

A main cause of Mr. Churchill's concern was said to be a government report that it cost Britain and Malaya more than \$100,000 to inflict each of the Communist 1,130 casualties in 1950.

Over and above that, government security forces and civilians suffered 1,940 casualties, including 940 killed.

Officials both in the spot and in London privately describe the situation as being worse today than at any time since the emergency was declared in Malaya three years ago.

One of the men who will be switched to make way for a new man with new ideas is Col. W.N. Gray, Commissioner of Police in Malaya. Col. Gray was police chief in Palestine when Britain held the Mandate.

Mr. Churchill was said to be taking a close look at the records of each man. Mr. Churchill and his advisers are being pressed by the main Malayan financial interests to treat the campaign against the Communists as a full wartime operation.

Some British officials here said privately the war in the Federation never will be won unless a definite military and social programme moving towards full independence is laid down alongside a vigorous military campaign.

Egypt to 'Take Over' Liberation Army

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — In a speech from the throne, opening a new session of the Egyptian Parliament today, King Farouk urged Egyptians to "be worthy of the liberty and independence which you have resolved to assure to your dear valley."

In his address, entitled "Battle for Freedom," he urged them to save the Nile Valley "from gathering storms." The speech was read by Prime Minister Nahas Pasha.

As Parliament was opening it was disclosed in Port Said that a party of British signalmen repairing military telephone cables near Port Said yesterday beat off an armed attack by Egyptian terrorists who fled leaving a jeep behind.

Fuad Saraj e-Dia, Minister of the Interior, announced last night that the government would in a few days take over control of the so-called "liberation battalions" and other unofficial agitators.

Private Guerrillas
He added that the reported guerrilla attacks so far in the Canal Zone have been carried out by a private group without the Government playing a role.

Supplying of arms for these groups was a military secret and would be handled by the Egyptian military authorities, he said.

General Aly El Mawaway Bey, commander of Alexandria's militia units, today strongly criticized the government's intention to take the "liberation battalions" over. He said: "I do not understand the government's proposed policy. Does it intend to check the activities of the liberation units which are out to oust British forces unlawfully occupying our country?"

Britain Prepares Sudan For Self-Government

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — The British Cabinet today decided to press forward with the policy of preparing the Sudan for self government, usually reliable sources said.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, announced in the House of Commons today the Conservative Government's support of the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, in his efforts to ensure that the Sudanese people may choose their future status in complete freedom.

Arabs Hold Up Peace, Sharett Tells Assembly

Replies to Jamali's Attack

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett today blamed the Arab states for failure to solve the Arab refugee problem. In his speech to the U.N. General Assembly here, he replied to the "attack" on Israel made by the Iraq delegate, Mohammed Al Jamali.

Mr. Sharett said the Arab states had "added insult to injury" by refusing to negotiate a peace settlement. He said that:

- It was the Arab states which not an example by ignoring the recommendations of the General Assembly and by launching an unprovoked war;
- This created the tragic problem of the Arab refugees;
- The burden of the responsibility for solving the refugee problem lies on the Arab states, who refused to negotiate for peace;
- The refugee problem can be solved through resettlement, and not through repatriation;
- Israel is willing to pay compensation for abandoned land;
- Within the short period of its existence, Israel has effected the mass evacuation of Arab lands, while the Arabs are unprepared to do anything to relieve the misery of the Arab refugees;
- The Arab states, by declaring themselves at war with Israel, have expressed an economic boycott, a sea blockade and the sabotage of Israel's participation in U.N. regional groups, violated the Charter, and disregarded successive General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Security Problem
Israel was of necessity sensitive to its security problem, and its impact on the world situation. As a state engaged in the twin task of reviving the country and rehabilitating its people, Israel was vitally concerned with the preservation of international stability, since revolutionary reconstruction could prosper only in an atmosphere of peace.

"We joined this organization," Mr. Sharett said, "to take part in a world-wide effort to buttress the peace edifice, and we as a people are humbly conscious of the duty to maintain that dedication to the ideals of world peace and human brotherhood which were bequeathed to us by the visions and prophecies of our ancestors."

Mr. Sharett said: "We would rather apply our efforts at an appropriate time to the exploration of the practicable and realistic solution of a problem which can be solved, if not through direct cooperation between us and the neighbouring Arab states, then at least by means of a common endeavour between Israel and the U.N."

Mr. Sharett said Israel would carefully study proposals made to the Assembly for the limitation and control of armaments.

Israel sympathized deeply with genuine aspirations everywhere for freedom and independence, but "we cannot agree that an international waterway should be treated as if it was an internal river of a country which happens to lie astride it," he said.

Mr. Sharett said the historical coincidence of the two struggles between the Orient and the Occident and between East and West—need not lead to their political identity, "for

their merger is fraught with an incalculable aggravation of the world crisis."

World at Crossroads

"To keep them separate is one of the most crucial and challenging tasks of statesmanship in this crucial epoch," he declared.

"The multitudes of mankind in the backward countries now stand at the crossroads. The choice is between true democracy and its complete negation. For some the die is already cast, with the result that over an immense territory, corruption and, above all, the setting of exclusive privileges above the interests of the common man, have already proved democracy's undoing."

"Must the attainment by the people of the independence be necessarily accompanied by the loss of their eternal freedom?" Referring to the dangers in the path of what he called "a young nationalism," Mr. Sharett said: "A nation forfeits its moral title to freedom if, on achieving it, it proceeds to oppress its minorities and to deny the right to independence of its neighbours."

Mr. Sharett said that a broad current of positive cultural integration should be sought between the Occident and the Orient, and in this "it is up to the Occident to go more than half-way."

"It is a challenging enterprise for the U.N. to promote and enlarge the contacts between the two worlds on a cultural and social plane aiming at the growth of confidence, mutual study, cooperation, and a deepening sense of their indispensability to one another," he declared.

He called on the U.N. to pay more attention to the fundamental issue of the survival of man and his chances of a better life.

It is by striking at the roots of the basic problems of food and shelter, health and education that the U.N. may succeed in providing that common denominator for all mankind which will in the course of time prevail against cleavages of political systems or cultural traditions, Mr. Sharett said.

Lebanese Attack
The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Charles Malik, devoted a large portion of his address to the "Palestine question," saying: "The land that has so many universal associations with charity has now been taken over by the most intransigent of racialisms — by those who themselves previously and justly complained about the consequences of racialism."

He said the internationalization of Jerusalem has now "apparently been reduced to the weak formula of free access to the Holy Places."

Agreement Reached On Border Lines

Seventy-five dunams of disputed land on the Israel-Lebanon border will be divided according to the nationality of the owners, the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission decided yesterday at Rosh Hanikra. Properties held by Palestinians before the War of Liberation will be included in Israel, and those owned by Lebanese, in Lebanon.

Difficulties had previously arisen in marking lines drawn in the Anglo-French boundary agreement of 1923. The details of the agreement will be worked out by the subcommittee on the demarcation of borders.

Rav-Sera A. Friedlander was officially named senior Israeli delegate to the Israel-Lebanon and the Israel-Jordan MACs, replacing Gen. A.H. Haim, who is returning to his post of Military Governor of the Southern District. Gen. Haim will also serve as Chief delegate to the Israel-Jordan MAC.

Gen. A.H. Haim will participate in yesterday's session. The Lebanese delegation was headed by Lt. Col. Shahab.

Complaints by both sides were discussed for more than four hours yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the Israel-Jordan MAC in Jerusalem.

Squads of telephone line-men, accompanied by liaison officers, went into the Latrun no-man's-land to set up direct communications between the Latrun police station in Jordan territory and Sha'ar Hagai in Israel.

The line will help to maintain effective supervision and to permit the cultivation of farmlands in the area.

UPROAR OVER NEO-NAZI ATTACK ON ISRAEL

BONN, Thursday (AP). — A leader of the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party was shouted down in the West German Parliament today when he accused Israel of "robbing the Arabs of their lands."

The Deputy, Franz Richter, caused a tumult in the Lower House which lasted nearly fifteen minutes. Richter's last words were lost in an uproar. Then he got a tongue-lashing from a Socialist Deputy, Wilhelm Mellies, who declared that Richter had made "the speech of an anti-semitic tramp" and said, "unfortunately there is no law in the parliamentary rules of procedure to prevent a man from talking about a subject he knows nothing about."

Richter spoke during a debate on the three Allied restitution laws under which German states are making compensation to the Jews for property seized by the Nazis.

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vs.
MACCABI TEL AVIV
Details on billboards

CeDe's chocolate
The Leading Export Quality

SUPPLIERS TO
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Friday, November 18, 1951
Number 17, 5118. Date 11, 1951

THE rector's address at
the opening of the
University on Wednesday
could not fail to impress
listeners.

UNIVERSITY
IN STRAITS

One or two points, not-
ably the pas-
sages dealing
with the ultimate
aims of university
education, or with
the relation to the
Diaspora, were of a
controversial nature,
but the overall picture
was one of dynamic
development and, at the
same time, of constantly
increasing difficulties.

Within the last few years,
the number of both students
and teachers has more than
doubled, several new
departments have been
opened, and annual
expenditure has risen from
just over one million
pounds in 1949/1950 to
IL1.5m. this year. Exiled
from its home on Mt.
Scopus, scattered over
dozens of premises, lacking
sufficient accommodation
for existing and badly
needed new institutes,
not to speak of students'
housing problems, the
university finds itself at
the beginning of its new
year faced with almost
insurmountable difficulties.

The university has been
living in a state of
interregnum, painfully
accentuated not only by
the prolonged illness of
both its president and
chief administrator, but
also by discussions
within its governing
bodies. There is no
denying that, with so
many major problems,
fiscal and others, a strong
and resolute executive is
of the first importance,
all the more so under a
regime of division
between academic and
administrative authority.

It is equally evident that
the financial contribution of
the State will have to be
substantially increased. In
principle, the doors of the
university ought to be open
to every young man and
woman of sufficient
intellectual and educational
standards; however, like
most, if not all, uni-
versities in the Western
World, the Jerusalem
University too must still
rely on tuition fees for
at least a fraction of its
budget, though more and
larger scholarship endow-
ments are needed to
enable those who cannot
afford to pay such fees to
embark on academic study.

Without discussing other
aspects, such as the uni-
versity's task as a Jewish
world centre of learning,
its part in adult education,
or the dilemma between
centralization and decentralization,
free expansion and a more
trained policy, it is obvious
that study and research
are of vital importance
for the development of
the State. The fact that
Israel is a poor country
makes it all the more
imperative to provide,
within given limits,
the best possible training
in all fields, under a
well-coordinated and
efficiently conducted
system of higher
education. It is to be
hoped that legislation to
this effect which the
Government is at present
considering will be in-
troduced without too
much delay.

Persian Elections Postponed

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reu-
ter). — The Persian Parlia-
ment today postponed elec-
tions from November 21 to
December 18, because Prime
Minister Mossadeq had de-
layed his return from the U.S.
Amid uproar, Opposition
deputies indicated that they
were determined to have a
new Prime Minister, unless
Mossadeq could produce a
realistic plan for adjusting
Persia's economic condition.
Political circles here said
yesterday that Mossadeq
would wait in Egypt, until
the opposition against him and
his Government subsided.

Armed police, troops and
firemen clashed with demon-
strators last night outside a
Teheran theatre, closed by
police because of the "Com-
munist" activities of its man-
agement and actors.
In London, today, "The
Times" and the "Daily Tele-
graph" both urged that long-
term views should be taken
of the Anglo-Persian oil dis-
pute.

The Working Week Trade Union Troubles

By S. ELIAHU

ABOUT trouble was the
news this week. Focal point:
the tie-up in Haifa Port, fol-
lowing the decision of 350 of-
ficers and sailors of the Israeli
merchant marine to quit their
ships in protest against the
Histadrut's refusal to recognize
their own constitution. Thus
the dispute is not between em-
ployer and employee, but be-
tween employees and Trade
Union authorities.

While the sailors prepare
for "a long struggle," goods
pile up in Haifa and Tel Aviv
ports awaiting transportation
to Israel's export markets.
Main sufferer may be the cit-
rus export, but other industries
began to feel the effects too.
On Tuesday the Minister of
Communications declared that
he will decide on steps to be
taken to reactivate the ships
within 48 hours. There were
rumours that the Army will
take over. But the seamen
were quick to point to the
complications, political and
professional, if Israel merchant
ships manned by the Navy
were to dock in foreign har-
bours.

Union Split Feared

While the sailors rebelled
against the Histadrut, other
troubles loomed on the hori-
zon: Mapai's decision to send
observers to the World Fed-
eration of Trade Unions Con-
gress in East Berlin brought
a split in the Trade Union
step nearer, it was feared.
The Ministry of Labour
meantime announced that
some 8,000 of the 20,000 people
employed in public works will
be transferred to citrus groves
and other agricultural "musts."
This will enable the Ministry
to hold employment budget
funds against the time when
public works will be the only
safeguard against unemploy-
ment.

The workers' first reaction
was not favourable. A group
of Jerusalem labourers quit
their new farm job within
half an hour claiming that
"this is too difficult for us."

After three years of vacil-
lation and negotiations which
cost the Treasury at least
\$25 m. in lost exports, the
Cabinet last week decided to
appoint a five-man Ministerial
Committee to deal with reac-
tivation of the Polish Works
at the Dead Sea, and to nego-
tiate with the Palestine Potash
Company on the matter of its
concession. While some officials
advocated nationalization of
the Works, others warned of
the grave consequences of
such a step, especially abroad.
On the "criminal front" the
week's headline was the two
years jail sentence given by
the Jerusalem District Court
to Police officer D. Tryfus,
who, together with Sergeant
Z. Schwartzbart, was found
guilty of abuse of office and
conspiracy to withhold evi-
dence, in connection with the

THEATRE NOTES

Four Plays from Abroad

FOUR foreign plays were
chosen for the opening of
this year's season. "Matate",
guided by Balkan-born Direc-
tor Davidov, discovered a
lovely Italian comedy, "Habi-
mah" sought inspiration from
the Spaniard, Lorca; the
Chamber Theatre brought
British Peter Fry here to stage
"Of Mice and Men" and
"Othello". French guest direc-
tor Jean Mercure naturally
chose a Moliere.

The best of the four was,
undoubtedly, the Steinbeck
masterpiece with two outstand-
ing performances by Zalman
Lavush and Yosef Yadin.
While he closely followed the
text of the original stage
adaptation, Fry made conces-
sions towards symbolism in
the settings. He also allowed
the presence of animals to be
suggested rather than shown.

The cast is adequate, and
Lavush is outstanding, as
George, good-natured, tragic
dreamer-leader. Lavush's
thoughtful performance is
lacking only when his natural
good-heartedness is given pre-
eminence over his spirit of
adventure. His tragedy is, that
being an adventurer, he lapses
too easily into the role of
humanitarian. He likes Len-
nie, the simple-minded, kind-
hearted brute, and wants to
save him, but has no means
of doing so. If the cruelty of
the denouement is not shock-
ing — and if the tragedy of
all Georges and Lennies does
not appear poignant to the
public — it is because the
Spirit of Adventure is the
livelier component in the
American scene. There is no
sense at impending doom in
the tragedy. Yosef Yadin
leaves nothing to be desired
as Lennie today.
"The House of Bernarda
Alba" is permeated by the
Catholic spirit. Bernarda's
daughters are her offerings on
the altar of Purity which she

Readers' Letters

ISRAEL RADIO SERVICE

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir: — Mr. Leichter's sug-
gestion to transfer the "Con-
cert Hall" Programme from
11 a.m. to the evening is
reasonable — but not new. By in-
ternational agreements based on
the Convention of Berne, use
of commercial records for
broadcasting is restricted. In
a draft agreement with the
phonograph industry, a special
extension of the time normally
allowed has been granted to
"Kol Yisrael" provided that the
extra time is not used at peak
listening hours.

The problem is therefore
not one of planning, but of
adherence to an international
agreement.

Yours etc.,
KAREL SALOMON
Ha Kirya, November 8.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

A correspondent has asked
a columnist how to write
a column.

The columnist has replied,
terse, "Be ahead with your
stuff — always."

Which isn't a great help if
you are just beginning and
haven't any stuff to be ahead
with.

If the beginner would like
some advice from a veteran,
here it is: —

Writing a column, or even
a masterpiece, is so simple
that you'll laugh when I tell
you the secret.

It means no more than hav-
ing the right ideas, choosing
the right words and arrang-
ing them in the right order.
Shakespeare adopted this
method with remarkable suc-
cess.

When the technique has
been grasped, all you have to
do is to buy a pad of paper
and a pencil and start writ-
ing.

But don't spend a lot of
money on a typewriter, desk,
and a reference library until
you are sure that other people,
apart from yourself, like your
column.

Kipling said the art of
writing was tearing it up.
Perhaps he was thinking of
somebody like you.

If you're still feeling dog-
ged about it, buy another pad
of paper (and another pencil,
just for the hell of it) and
have another shot.

This time use fresh ideas
and different words in an
entirely new arrangement,
such as starting at the bottom
right-hand corner like the
Chinese. I doubt if it will
make much difference.

Yugoslav Jewry 'Fades Away'

By FRANCIS O'NEER

AN empty plot in noisy
Prague Street marks the
spot where once there stood
the synagogue of Yugoslavia's
largest and richest Jewish
community. It was destroyed
by Ustasha, as an expression
of joy on the occasion of the
proclamation of the free Croat
State, 10 years ago. There was
no demand for the synagogue
to be rebuilt. Its congregation
had dropped from 12,000 in
1941 to 1,300 today. Except for
700, who immigrated to Israel
during the last three years,
most of the others were mas-
sacred in concentration camps
or fell as underground fighters
in Yugoslavia's war-time lib-
eration movement.

Those still here are mostly
elderly. The old-age home has
101 inmates — the kindergar-
ten has only 27 children. Men
and women of working ages
are all employed — largely as
clerks in government adminis-
tration and in socialist econ-
omic enterprises. Some are
professionals. The head of the
community is a Professor at
the Medical Faculty of Zagreb
University.

Outside Community

Some community members
belong to the Communist Party.
Those high up in Party
hierarchy sometimes refuse to
become organized members of
the Jewish community. This is
true not only for Zagreb.
Somewhere, the Jews of Zag-
reb have remained phre-
spirited. They brought to-
gether their aged and assembled
them in two buildings, a former
Jewish elementary school and
a private villa. With an
annual budget of 4 million
dinars (about \$30,000), derived
from all Jewish communities
in Yugoslavia plus the Ameri-
can Joint Distribution Com-
mittee, they succeeded in giv-
ing a new home to the old
folk. The oldest inmate is 93
years. The youngest is 35, a
woman from Macedonia, cri-
pled by Bulgarian soldiers
during the war when she re-
fused to reveal information on
the underground.

The most Israel-minded
member of the home is 76-

Calling All Fairies
IN Ireland, where most people
believe in fairies, Mr. Mac-
ken, Limerick City manager,
has admitted that the site of
a housing estate will have to
be changed because of obstruc-
tion by leprechauns.

House gables built by
workers during the day were
demolished overnight.

That is why Mr. Macken
has stated officially "In order
to give our people houses, we
will have to give in to the
fairies."

Those who know anything
about fairies will understand
that this was the only course
open to Mr. Macken.

If you leave them alone,
they will leave you alone; but
if you ask for their help, you
may find astonishing co-
operation.

Therefore, Mr. Churchill may
regret one day his decision to
appoint Mr. Harold Macmillan
Minister of Housing instead
of his Uncle Nat Gubbins, who
once met an authority on
fairies and the Irish language.

According to this humorist,
anybody bearing the name of
Gubbins is a descendant of
The Gobansoir (pronounced
Gobansoir), a gifted architect
who later became a fairy and
passed with honour into Irish
mythology.

The Gobansoir not only
built the round towers of
Ireland, which were once the
storehouses of holy relics, but
also built fairy castles over-
night.

If Gubbins had been ap-
pointed Minister of Housing, he,
assisted by The Gobansoir,
could build houses between
dusk and dawn with no trouble
at all, at all.

ship and human warmth.

With Jean Mercure, who
directed the "School for
Women" at the "Othello", we
are taken again into the realm
of Purity. The performances
are transparent, almost to the
point of insipidity. Unfortu-
nately, the guest director,
unfamiliar with Hebrew, was
unable to correct the verse
recitations to the detriment
of Lea Goldberg's translation.
—M.D.

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EISENHOWER: AN AMERICAN QUESTION MARK Case of the Enigmatic General

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON.

THE impression which General Eisenhower has left in the United States after his recent visit to President Truman is that he is still a potential candidate in the 1952 Presidential elections. Many Americans, even some of those who believe he can do no wrong, are asking somewhat peevishly, "Why doesn't he say what he's going to do, and end this ridiculous speculation?" The explanation is comparatively simple, and the reason why it is not universally understood is because those people who politically are strongly in favour of the General's candidacy do not want it understood.

The main considerations are as follows: If the General were willing to run for President he would not say so because he believes that a good soldier should not make statements about politics while he is in uniform. To say that he would be willing to run would be to make a tremendously important political statement, for powerful groups in both the Democratic and Republican parties would immediately try and get him into their camp.

"In that case," I have heard people say, "why doesn't the General say that he isn't going to run as a Presidential candidate for either party so that everybody would know exactly where he stands?"

But if the General did so



EISENHOWER

he would again be making a very significant political statement. One of the results might be that many Republican politicians who would prefer their chances of winning the election with General Eisenhower, and who will remain uncommitted to anybody else so long as there is a possibility of his running, on hearing that he would not run, might hasten to join forces with the only other candidate who has so far established himself, Senator Robert Taft, a somewhat half-hearted internationalist with very rigid and conservative ideas.

"In that case," somebody might say, "why doesn't the General refuse to hold Press conferences, shun all publicity and, in particular, refuse

to answer any question which does not relate specifically to his military tasks?" Even this course, however, would have political implications, for if there were no more speculation about the possibility of the General running between now and when the election campaign begins in earnest next spring, the pro-Eisenhower group in the Republican Party would find their supporters slipping away.

To be really non-political, that is to say to keep the existing political situation open and uninfluenced by anything he says or does, he has paradoxically to keep talking, heading off this deduction when it looks like becoming too firm, heading off that rumour when it looks like getting too rife. Bearing his peculiar situation in mind, it is easy to admire the patience, charm, good-humour, and above all the integrity with which he deals with attempts to "sound" him. If he should run for the Presidency, he will get many a vote if only because of his behaviour at these sickening Press conferences.

"Wish-for-a-Change"

Important local government elections have just been held all over the United States, and the results are being studied very keenly to see if they can throw any light upon what will happen in the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1952. On the whole they suggest that the Democrats are losing ground. There have been some curious "upsets". In the city of Philadelphia, for instance, the Democrats have got their candidate elected as Mayor, an office which the Republicans have held for 68 years. Down at Little Rock, the capital of the State of Arkansas, however, the Republicans elected their candidate as Mayor, a post the Democrats have held for 55 years. These and several other sets of results suggest that the "wish for a change" might be a major factor governing next year's elections. The Republicans have not managed to elect a President since Mr. Hoover in 1928.

Another very important point which seems to emerge from the results is that the findings of the Kefauver crime investigating committee have made a strong impression upon the voters in big cities. The example which illustrates this most sharply is New York, where Rudolph Halley, the lawyer who cross-examined racketeers like Costello and Adonis for the Kefauver committee, ran as an independent ("Liberal-Fusion - Independent"), he called himself) and ousted the regular Democratic Party nominee from the Presidency of the city council.

The Republicans stand to gain more from this mood for it has been, on the whole, the Democrats who have been in control of cities where the investigators raked most

Lydda-London in Four Hours



By JOHN ADLER

IN the not too distant future, the Lydda-London flight will take little more than four hours. The Israel newspapermen, now in England as guests of the British Foreign Ministry, visited the central factory of the de Havilland Aircraft Company at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and were shown every detail of the manufacture of the Comet four jet engine aircraft. This plane has already been sold to BOAC and other international airlines, and may soon be on the Lydda-London run.

The Comet (shown above) cruises at 800 km. per hour at 40,000 feet. Flying time is cut

in half, and the propellers, main cause of vibration in

valve engines, are done away with completely.

At the height of eight miles up, great care has been taken in pressurizing, oxygenising and heating. The frame and body have been built to withstand enormous pressure set up inside the plane.

The runway required for the Comet is no longer than that for the Constellation, but the altitude of the airfield becomes a serious factor. In India, there are airfields at an altitude of over 30,000 feet, in which case the runway must be lengthened. At Lydda, this is fortunately no problem.

Japs Debate Arming

By FRANK ROBERTSON

TOKYO (OFNS).

FEARS of a resurgence of ultra-nationalism and militarism have been aroused among many Japanese by the present nationwide debate on the desirability of rearmament.

This important question is being discussed throughout the nation; rearmament, and not the peace treaty of 1947, is the issue of the day. Reaction to the proposition that Japan should rearm varies widely, running from strong opposition from influential intellectuals, the women of Japan and left-wing and Communist groups to hearty endorsement of the so-called Young Officers group - former military men, many of them only recently "deprogrammed" who are once again beginning to emerge as a force.

In the middle are those who believe that rearmament should wait until Japan's economy can bear the burden.

This latter view was expressed by the Prime Minister, Shigeru Yoshida, during the current session of the Diet, with the explanation that early rearmament would cause unease and suspicion in Asia and the Pacific. Yoshida added, however, that if Japan were to rearm at all she should make a thorough job of it.

Although the tremendous cost of rearmament has influenced many of those against

it, fear that Japan once again might be delivered into the keeping of the militarists lies at the heart of most opposition.

And there can be no doubt that the militarists are becoming more and more active. At military academy class reunions held recently in Tokyo, for example, seven graduates, representing different graduating classes, voted unanimously to boycott the National Police Reserve - Japan's embryo army - on the grounds that it was organized along U.S. lines.

The following is a cross-section sampling of recently expressed opinion on the question: - In the October issue of the Tokyo magazine "The World," Hitoshi Yamakawa, a veteran Socialist, argued that a nation could be independent without having a military establishment. He wrote that rearmament would probably lead to revival of ultra-nationalism.

In another Tokyo publication, "Tokio Horei," an economist, Hiroo Inoue, exploring the cost of rearmament in detail, concluding that Japan could afford to train, equip and maintain 350,000 men under arms - providing the cost was spread over ten years.

Another proposal, put forward in the current issue of the "Literary Review," envisages an army of 100,000 men, a navy of 255,600 tons manned by 40,000 men, and an air force of 1,500 planes and 30,000 personnel.

CLOSING THE RING (XIX) Placating de Gaulle and Stalin

IN spite of the tension with Gen. de Gaulle about Peyrou, Bollaert, and Flamin, all of whom (as being formerly associated with the Vichy Government) had been arrested by the Free French authorities in December, I determined to make an effort to renew friendly relations with him before returning home. On New Year's Day, 1944, I asked him to dine and sleep at the villa (where Mr. Churchill was recuperating at Marrakesh) on Jan. 3.

"This," I said, "would give us an opportunity of long-needed talks. My wife is with me here, and if Madame de Gaulle would care to accompany you it would give us both much pleasure."

The General evidently thought the notice too short. I ought to have known that he would not sleep anywhere in North Africa but in a French official residence. He needed the pressure of his other engagements. So I let it alone. However, having learnt later that he would arrive in Marrakesh on Jan. 12, I invited him to luncheon that day, and he accepted.

Mr. Duff Cooper and Lady Diana, Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Naim (the Consul) and his wife were also our guests. The General arrived in the best of humours, greeted Mrs. Churchill in English, and spoke in French throughout the meal. To make things equal I spoke French.

De Gaulle Disarmed

After luncheon the ladies went off to visit the bazaar and de Gaulle and I and the other men settled down in the garden for a long talk. I had a lot of awkward subjects to deal with and I thought my speaking French would add a lighter touch to them.

Mr. Naim, who made a few notes afterwards, records: "I heard Mr. Churchill say to Mr. Duff Cooper in English in a very audible whisper: 'I don't think the General speaks English so well he understands my French perfectly.' Then everyone, Gen. de Gaulle setting the example, burst out laughing. The Prime Minister continued in French, but the super-sensitive General was completely disarmed and ready to accept Mr. Churchill's comments in a friendly and helpful spirit."

The comments were numerous and serious. Why was he pursuing this vendetta against the French notabilities who had fallen into his power? Did he not realize how much difficulty he made for himself in the United States? How angry the President was with him? How much we all depended on American aid and goodwill?

Why should he complicate his own task by this and all sorts of other needless friction? Why should he always try to offend these powerful Governments without whose help he could not live? Upon a smaller point, why had he driven Gen. Georges, whom I had specially brought from France to make things easier, off the Committee?

At this de Gaulle said he had offered Gen. Georges the Chancellorship of the Legion of Honour. I asked what reply he had received. "I received no reply," he answered. I said I was not surprised. Had he the Chancellorship to bestow? But all ended pleasantly, and the General proposed that I should attend a review he would hold in my honour the next morning, which I agreed to do. And accordingly de Gaulle and I stood on a small platform while quite a large array of French and Moroccan troops marched past for an hour amid the cheers of the inhabitants of the Marrakesh oasis.

Toheran Agreement

We have seen how (at Teheran) Stalin had asked for a share in the Italian Fleet, and the President was under the impression that he himself had mentioned in conversation one-third. The British Chiefs of Staff did not like this, and had always spoken to their Russian colleagues on a different basis. The President was worried about his personal remark "one-third," and set the whole position out to me with great frankness.

This message was not entirely clear. I agreed to the ships mentioned in our agreement of October, but not to the more general terms of "one-third." I therefore replied: Prime Minister to President Roosevelt.

9 Jan. '44
I entirely agree with you that we must not touch ships with Stalin about the ships. I have been for a week in correspondence with Anthony on the subject, and hope to submit a proposal to you for a week in correspondence with me in a day or two.

I was myself in full accord with the Chiefs of Staff on both sides of the Atlantic. I felt that the immediate transfer of these Italian warships, which had so resolutely made their way to Malta and placed themselves in our hands, might have most damaging results to Italian co-operation with the Allies.

I was therefore prepared to press the War Cabinet and the Admiralty to make a substan-



DE GAULLE

tial British sacrifice and to supply a number of British ships to the Russians.

As soon as I reached an agreement with my friends at home I sent the following proposals to the President: Prime Minister to President Roosevelt.

18 Jan. '44

My recollection is clear that nothing was said in Teheran about "one-third," but that a promise was made to meet the Russian claims for forward to Moscow to have transferred to them one battleship, one cruiser, eight destroyers, four submarines and 4,000 tons of merchant shipping.

On the other hand, the main difficulties raised by the Chiefs of Staff are solid, and I think it very likely that once Stalin is convinced of our intentions and our good faith, he will leave us to handle the matter in the smoothest and swiftest way possible.

I suggest, therefore, that we signal him to the following effect: - The Combined Chiefs of Staff think it would be dangerous to carry out any transfer of our ships to the Soviet Union at present. Nevertheless, if after full consideration you desire us to proceed, we will make a secret approach to de Gaulle with a view to concluding the necessary arrangements...

These would have to be on the lines that Italian ships selected should be sailed to a suitable Allied port, where they would be collected by Russian crews, who would sail into Russian Northern ports. We are, however, very conscious of the dangers of this course, and have therefore decided to propose the following alternative: - The British battleship Royal Sovereign has recently completed work in the United States. She is fitted with radar for all types of armament. Great Britain has also a cruiser available. His Majesty's Government are willing, for their part, that these vessels should be taken over during February at British ports by Soviet crews and sailed to North Russian ports.

You could then make such alterations as you find necessary for Arctic conditions. These vessels would be temporarily transferred on loan to the Soviet Government, and would fly the Soviet flag until, without prejudice to the military operations, the necessary transfer of Italian vessels could be arranged.

If events should take a favourable turn with Turkey and the Straits become open, the vessels would be ready to operate. If desired, in the Black Sea. We hope you will very carefully consider this alternative, which we think is in every way superior to first proposal...

This alternative was accepted by the President. The Americans undertook themselves to furnish a cruiser, and the whole matter was presented to Stalin substantially in the form I suggested in a joint telegram from the President and me on Jan. 23. Stalin's reply, when it came later, was as follows:

29 Jan. '44

Premier Stalin to Prime Minister and President Roosevelt.

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DEPARTURES

FROM NOV. 18 - NOV. 24

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Sunday	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Nov. 18	EL AL P.A.L. CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Rome, Paris, London, New York Rome, Madrid, London Nicosia, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, Cairo, Beirut
Monday	S.A.S. H.O.A.C. E.A.T. AIR FRANCE EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm Tehran Paris, London, New York Montreal Zurich, Johannesburg
Tuesday	T.W.A. SABENA H.O.A.C. E.L.M. SWISS AIR EL AL	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York Athens, Brussels, Paris, London, New York Rome, London Amsterdam, New York Athens, Geneva, Zurich Istanbul, Zurich
Wednesday	P.A.L. H.O.A.C. T.A.E. CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Rome, London, New York Montreal Nicosia, Athens, Belgrade
Thursday	S.A.S. T.W.A. E.L.M. EL AL AIR FRANCE	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, Montreal, New York Athens, Rome, Paris, London, Paris, London, New York
Friday	S.A.S. CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday		
Nov. 24		

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Monday	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Istanbul, Beirut
Nov. 19		

FROM HAIFA PORT

S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" sailing from Haifa on Nov. 19 to Naples & Marseilles
S.S. "ATLANTIC" sailing from Haifa on Nov. 23 to Naples, Genoa, New York
S.S. "KEDMAH" sailing from Haifa on Nov. 21 to Genoa & Marseilles
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
Compiled by

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Tephillin and English Tea

By GERDA L. COHEN

DO Anglo-Saxons make good kibbutzniks? In ten years' time this question will be answered more clearly, at the moment, "Anglo-Saxon" groups are undergoing a tough and thorny transformation. From a New York office or a British university to the stubborn rock-face of Galilee is not a pleasure trip for the parlor Zionist. As many as 30 per cent leave their parent-group and return to the city, either Brooklyn, Golders Green, or Tel Aviv. The rest patiently continue to clear boulders, wait for the trees and the children to grow. They go on learning Hebrew - sometimes.

At Kfar Lam, notices appear in bold Latin letters with an apologetic Hebrew scribble underneath. The Jerusalem Post is officially banned at Kfar Hanasi: bring a copy with you, and you will get a most affable welcome. Said an avid reader of the "New Statesman," "By the time I've finished the headlines in 'Davar,' they're already a week old." His attitude is typical. Even among groups with a high proportion of Hebrew-speaking members, cultural life proceeds in English. In only two settlements did I find a positive attempt to become less of a home-tied colony: in Sasa and in Kibbutz Lavi.

Culture and Politics
Would Sasa really be the super-mechanized, de-luxe confection of "Milk and Honey" fame? I was a little disappointed when macaroni andillet appeared instead of leeks and hamburgers. (The latter, they said, came at rare intervals in packets from the States.) After the host of mechanical comforts, George Mikeas obviously didn't know that most kibbutzniks have hot-water and washing-machines and cine-projectors. Sasa is no exception. It is exceptional for two things: culture and politics. "Anglo-Saxons" usually treat Israel political squabbles with a not-unmerited indifference. "Habonim," the largest youth movement, although officially neutral, supports Mapai. Kfar Hanasi voted itself into the new "Dad Hakibbutzim" after a few minutes' discussion, despite a substantial number of Mapai and non-



party members.
Sasa, many of whose members worked for Hashomer Hatzair in the States, training in a Hashomer kibbutz, is a one-party group: ten of the not-so-sure left at the very start, Sasa has a far stronger sense of belonging to the compact bloc of Hashomer settlements than has Bet Ha'Eneke, for example, of belonging to the general organization of Mapai. Sasa is not isolated, politically and culturally it is self-dependent.
Where other kibbutzniks peer guests to admire their giant silo, bull or baby-house, Sasa boasts of three pianos, one actually in perfect condition. The pianos reside in a cool cavernous chamber along with two violins, gramophone, radio and a veritable shop full of records and sheet music. Local talent produces a concert at intervals to supplement the "canned" variety. One of their professional pianists gets two hours of practice daily, with an eye to future teaching. Individual talent finds more practical consideration than in many a richer and older kibbutz.

Artist's Life

Whether any kibbutz, as a community founded on manual labour, can offer the serious artist a sympathetic milieu, is another question. Avram Wolf, the painter, left Sasa convinced that, however generous his friends had been, any kibbutz is compelled to rate non-productive work as a luxury, which Sasa, in particular, could ill afford. It is enough that combined good taste and

Yankee know-how should have transformed their gloomy Arab vaults to something nearer Greenwich Village. Culture is "spread" evenly: radios circulate from room to room, and it's considered the thing to do to put one's books in the impressive communal library. Religion and an Orthodox background sustain Kibbutz Lavi just as Hashomer principles hold Sasa together. This single fortress of "Anglo-Saxon" orthodox feels united with all those who refuse to divorce Socialism and Synagogue. At a quarter to six, when the Kinneret far below is shrouded in morning mist, the men hurry into the eating-shack and robe themselves for prayer. Amid the clatter of enamel plates and the noise of those scrambling to eat, tephillin are wound under caps and overalls. No one questions the rightness of getting up earlier, of going short of cutlery to separate meat from milk. Everyone takes his turn to help in the kitchen on Shabbat, and people at Lavi cannot "save up" their Shabbat in order to travel. Perhaps the sacrifice adds pleasure to Friday nights, when everyone sits down together to lounge and sing until late, - an enjoyment rare in the perpetual hurry-burry of collective life.

Individual First

I don't think we're better human beings because we recite the liturgy; but it's a law here to consider the individual first, even if the kibbutz bears the brunt. And that, after all, is the meaning of the liturgy. We buy new-camera furniture, despite our shaky finances, and we let babies stay with their mothers for the first six weeks.
I couldn't avoid the comparison with Kfar Hanasi, its rapid agricultural expansion due to growing labour and whitening down the household budget, 40 members, among them several leaders of English Habonim, have abandoned Kfar Hanasi in the last half-year.
"Our famous 'English tea' isn't so good as it used to be," apologized someone, "we haven't pinch the milk from Tanva." Lavi sells bread and cream at four o'clock, "because it isn't worth sending such a little bit to Tanva."

The Law Comes to Aminadab

By Henrietta Bess

THE new Yemenite immigrants of Aminadab, a work village in the picturesque hills of Ein Karem, may not always have adhered to the laws of the State of Israel, but when the police entered the village last Monday, they were welcomed by a large sign bearing the Biblical inscription: "Judges and officers shall thou make them." In the center of the village, benches and chairs were neatly set out in a square and a veritable horde of children (Aminadab's population is only 280) and elders awaited the constabulary.

Police Inspector Meir Har-el, of the Ein Karem Rural Division, seemed to know everyone. "Shalom Zecharya," "Shalom Malka," he waved friendly greetings. To us he added, "See that young girl? Her parents tried to marry her off this year though she's only 15. We had to intervene."

Slowly, the women, most of them with babies in their arms, joined the group. We had a jeep and a tender with the police-band and all their instruments.

The musicians had taken their seats while the Inspector greeted his friends, and soon after Bandmaster Grilov had conveyed the good wishes of the Jerusalem District Superintendent, the band got down to work, and cheerful Israeli marches resounded in Aminadab. One of the old men here me said thoughtfully,

In Yemen, only the Imam had an orchestra. Here, all of us are kings.

The band, changed tempo and horns rang out. An Army reservist spending her call-up period in the village gathered some 30 little girls around her, and they swirled in concentric circles. Two old men began to dance, holding each other by the hands. One of them, with white ear-curls, was the Rabbi. The fringes of his prayer shawl bobbed up and down as he danced.



The Jerusalem District Police, complete with Band, interpret the law at Aminadab.

Photo by Dan

But the police had not come to Aminadab only to help its inhabitants to dance. Inspector Har-el rose to speak. He spoke with much good humour and very clearly. "Moses taught us," he said "that we cannot live without obeying the law. He gave us the Ten Commandments and later other laws were added by wise men. Now, we have the Knesset, and any law passed by a majority there is as holy as the Ten Commandments. Among these new laws there may be some which forbid practices that were permitted in the Yemen. But these are the laws of the Knesset and must be followed. It is now forbidden to marry a girl before she reaches the age of 17. Even if she lacks only one day before that birthday, it is forbidden. And also, it is not permitted to have more than one wife."

The Inspector paused, looked around and smiled. Then, he reminded his wide-eyed attentive audience that it was forbidden, too, to pick grapes from the vineyards which they tended for the Jewish Agency.

and to take them home to distill arrak. Once he had found a ton and a half of arrak in the aluminium bins of Aminadab. He had confiscated the still and informed the Customs and Excise Department. Then, the village had only received a stern warning. Next time, said the Inspector, punishment would be severe.

Some of the families were leaving for another village in a few days. They could, of course, take all their personal possessions with them, but the nuts in which they lived were not to be demolished. Having forestalled disaster in the near future, the Inspector went on to other matters.

Educational Troupe

Here, in this tranquil village, there were fierce family and party feuds. Sometimes they led to blows. "But the State has many important things to do. It can not send a policeman to Aminadab because Moshe his Aharon," he reminded of his listeners. "We are surrounded by enemies, as you

yourself all know, and we have many difficulties to overcome."

The short, much-to-the-point speech was followed by more dancing. This time, it was a Yemenite dance by some of the men, accompanied by a singer who beat time on an oil can. The dance over, "Hattikvah" sung, the police educational mission ended for the day. In two days, the same "troupe" would visit another village in the District.

This novel and seemingly successful method brings the law within easy grasp of the new immigrants and helps them to keep it through understanding of their own responsibility.

This week's visit to Aminadab and other Work Villages in the Jerusalem District is only one of the activities of the special public relations branch set up by Jerusalem District Headquarters under Aryeh Rojinski. The initiative of Jerusalem deserves to be followed by other districts.

By JERUSALEMITE

CARELESS PLANNING

Strolling through the club last week I witnessed the following lay-out:—

NORTH		SOUTH	
S. A4	S. 1063	H. A4	H. J54
D. J874	D. AKQ10	C. A1093	C. QJ5

The bidding was:—
North East South West
1C — 1D —
2D — 2C —
3D — 3C —
4D — 4C —

South's raise to four clubs is commendable, because the seemingly easier three no-trumps contract would have hinged on the success of the club finesse alone, whilst the final five diamonds offered much better prospects.

Having won the opening lead with the ace of spades declarer exhausted the adverse trumps in three rounds. Arguing that he needed either of the two

possible finesses to come off he next proceeded with the queen of clubs; East won and played two rounds of spades. Declarer next entered his hand with the club knave, and with the heart king on-side he made his eleven tricks.

This seemingly simple routine hand is characteristic of the carelessness in which many players indulge. At the time the hand was played nobody had noticed that first South, and then East, had tossed away their points.

After South's club finesse East could have defeated the contract by refusing to win. South would then doubtless have continued with the knave — his best play if the club finesse is right, on winning this second club East need only to play two rounds of spades, and declarer finds himself unable to leave dummy for the heart finesse.

What then is South's proper line of approach? Since the success of either finesse is enough to produce the eleven tricks, he should have begun with the heart finesse, playing low to dummy's queen. If this loses, there is still the knave to recover the hand for the club finesse; should, however, the queen hold, then he has an absolute foolproof way to force the issue by playing the ace and then a low club, conceding voluntarily a club trick. Dummy's long club will later on take care of the heart loser, on condition that the ace of hearts and a trump are still there to control the other suits.

The Australian World Bridge Olympiad shall be played on Sunday, November 18 and 23, at 3 p.m. sharp. Players are kindly requested to come on time.

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Make Jerusalem Simpler Furnishings Needed Beautiful

By Rose Carlin

A GROUP of civic-minded residents of Jerusalem have formed a committee to encourage vegetable-growing here. The group proposes to establish a nursery to prepare seedlings in larger quantities than those now available, and to re-open public and display gardens destroyed during the war. Some members, who have well-kept gardens, will open them to the public.

Heading the committee is Mr. A. Hirschberg, publicity officer in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Mr. Mendel Cohen, another member, has long advocated a "Make Jerusalem Beautiful" programme; Mr. Eliezer Feuchtwanger, instructor of ornamental gardening for the Ministry of Agriculture, has also offered many valuable suggestions for improving the city's appearance. Other committee members are Mr. Meir, Mrs. Ada Rosenberg and Mrs. Yehudith Rah, instructor in vegetable growing and poultry raising for Wise and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The committee hopes to get the cooperation of the Agricultural Ministry, the Municipality and of the Gardeners' Association, and invites membership. A member will be entitled to free seedlings and instructions on home gardening.

Professional gardeners have told me that the time is now ripe for long-range planning of parks and public gardens and that there is a shortage of well-trained gardeners. The Committee suggests that a government school for gardeners be established in the near future.

Mr. Zvi H. Cohen, Municipal Gardener of the northern district of Jerusalem, advocates collective gardening, i.e. dividing a large plot among a number of people. He points out also that many tons of manure and compost are lying in Sanhedria, Nove Shannan and Givat Shaul which could fertilize hundreds of gardens, if properly used.

In planning gardens, large or small, the question of vandalism must be taken into consideration. The complaint that vegetables, fruit and flowers are stolen or destroyed is not a new one and everyone concerned with future plans feels that an educational campaign against vandalism is of prime importance now.

By Judith Ekhet

MANY young couples in America or England start married life in one room and furnish it as a bed-sitting room. In Israel, a trend has developed lately towards furnishing one, usually small, room as a bed-sitting room with no place to entertain one's friends comfortably. The average room of an average young couple looks something like this: A "paradise" bed without a bedside table; a three-door wardrobe that takes up a complete wall and is never large enough to stop away clothes, underwear, and bed-linen; a three or four door buffet which has to be filled with the overflow of the wardrobe, leaving no room for crockery and glassware. This is a second wall.

In the middle of the crowded room, you find a table with four straight chairs which should serve for seating but rarely does, the polish might get damaged or the glass plate might break or the upholstery wear out too quickly. The young couple eat in a corner of the kitchen and the table stands there for company. Company, however, usually clears out after half an hour and goes to the pictures. Who can be relaxed and companionable in a straight wooden chair? Odd corners are taken up by the standard radio table that holds old magazines on a lower shelf but no books because it has four open sides. There are no armchairs either — so the only alternative seems to be queuing up for the cinema — guests and house owners alike.

To furnish a room differently, and probably cheaper, is still possible. It means lots of legwork and arguing with shopkeepers and is well worth the trouble. First of all, I would do away with the table and the four straight chairs. A young couple today rarely invites company for a hot dinner. They themselves can eat very comfortably from a tea-trolley, which also saves work. The trolley should hold six teacups, and a plate of sandwiches or cake on the bottom for company. Instead of four straight chairs, I would buy either one armchair and two or three small stools, or better yet, two really comfortable armchairs and a stool for emergencies. This group, combined with the couch, makes a nice sitting corner that holds five or six people without crowding the room or the company.

If the room is not too small.

a low coffee-table can stand in front of the couch and substitute for a bedside table. The armchairs should be small. The bed-sitting room would be "Laker" armchairs, and if they are not available immediately, they are worth ordering and waiting for. They are comfortable, durable and cheap. As a finishing touch I suggest simple bookshelves to right and left of the couch and a couple of reading lamps. The whole group won't take up more than one wall and about a third of the depth of the room taking care of eating, sleeping, reading, listening to the radio and receiving company.

The second and most vexing problem is storage space. A three-part wardrobe plan is a sideboard are too much for one room. Both pieces together invariably look unwieldy and are not worth the money spent on them. Instead of the sideboard, try two small chests of drawers or two chests with shelves, that can be placed across two corners otherwise unutilized. If the room is smaller than the average, these can stand on both sides of the couch and a small bookshelf will take care of favourite authors.

Problem No. Two

Problem number two is hanging space. I have wandered for a long time why our cabinet makers haven't learned to make the American type of wardrobe for small apartments. This is either deep and narrow, or wide but very flat. In both cases, there are individual rods inside that can be pulled out and folded up again and take up very little room once the wardrobe is closed.

Another alternative for the small room is the two-part wardrobe which has entirely disappeared from the market. It used to be the first piece of furniture new immigrants bought about 15 years ago for I.L.I. and though I don't suggest the same price now, one ought to be able to buy it instead of being forced to buy a piece of "luxury" furniture that resembles a monster of the Victorian period and is not in the least functional.

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Scarf Jacket Blouse



A scarf collar that you can wrap around or drape across the back, gives a versatile touch to this blouse-jacket. Made of any light weight woollen or heavier silk, it will prove serviceable for a long time.

Original to THE POST by Itzhak Elroni.

More About Marrows

By Hadassah Bai Haim

DON'T refuse to have anything to do with marrows just because you once ate them in a restaurant and they tasted like boiled nothing. Treated with tenderness and care they can become your favourite winter vegetable. Try them dipped into batter and fried with mushrooms. Or garnish fried rings with pickled cucumber or onions.

Marrow Rings au Gratin
One medium sized marrow, 3 tbsps. breadcrumbs, 1-2 tbsps. milk, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 2-3 tbsps. grated cheese, seasoning, 1 tsp. dried egg.

Peel the marrow and cut into rings about 1 inch thick. Boil in salted water till partly cooked (about 10 minutes). Arrange in buttered pot. Soak the breadcrumbs in the milk, add chopped hard-boiled eggs, cheese (except for one teaspoonful), seasoning. Mix together and add reconstituted egg. Fill mixture up to marrow rings, spread evenly with a knife, add grated cheese over surface and bake till brown. About 25 minutes.

Austrian Marrow
One medium sized marrow, 20 prunes (or 1/2 cup flour, 1/4 cup vegetable stock, 1 tsp. vinegar, one tsp. caraway or poppy seeds, seasoning.

Peel the marrow and cut into 2 inch lengths, having removed seeds. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and leave for one hour. Melt fat in a pan, stir in flour, add the water and when it is well blended add the vinegar, seasoning and seeds. Put the

pieces of marrow into the sauce, bring to a boil and let simmer till tender. Serve in the sauce.

Marrow Soup
One marrow weighing about 1 kilo after peel and seeds have been removed, 1/2 cups vegetable stock, 1/4 cups milk, 1/2 tsp. flour, 1-2 tbsps. grated cheese, chopped parsley, and/or celery root, seasoning.

Peel marrow and remove seeds, cut into very small cubes and put in saucepan with the water, seasoning and chopped greens. Cover and simmer till very soft, then mash up with a wooden spoon. Blend the flour with a little of the milk, add the remainder of the milk to the marrow, and bring to a boil, stirring all the time. Cook two or three minutes, season well and serve with grated cheese sprinkled on the top at the last minute.

Mock Goose

One large vegetable marrow, 3 tbsps. rice, 1/4 cups water, 3 tbsps. cooked chopped meat, 1 tsp. minced onion, 3 tbsps. breadcrumbs, one tsp. chopped parsley, grated lemon rind, one beaten egg, seasoning, gravy.

Peel the marrow and cut lengthways. Remove seeds. Boil the rice in the water. Mix the chopped meat, rice, chopped onion, breadcrumbs, parsley

and lemon rind, season well and bind with the egg and gravy. Fill the mixture into one half of the marrow and place the other half to form a lid. Wrap in greased paper and place on a greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate heat for 45 mins. Remove the paper carefully and place marrow onto a hot dish. Serve with gravy.

If you are using a wonder pot, use two or three very small marrows instead of one large one and try to keep them whole.

To make the gravy: Fry 1/2 tablespoon flour in a little fat until the flour is brown. Add water or vegetable stock stirring constantly. till thick and smooth. Add salt and pepper.

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HALF A MILLION NOVELISTS

By PEARL KAZIN

Hundreds of first novels are published annually in the United States, yet editors and publishers vigorously compete for new authors. The following article by Pearl Kazin, a monthly magazine published by the U.S. Department of State for overseas readers.

An American editor who recently dispensed advice to a group of aspiring young novelists estimated that in the U.S. today at least 500,000 people sit at typewriters, tapping out books — each of which, its author hopes, will be that legendary work, the Great American Novel. Every year thousands of novels find their way to the publisher's door. They come from literary agents, from prize contests, from fellowships, and from already established authors. But the largest bulk comes unsolicited, mailed from all parts of the nation by the authors themselves.

To any editor who deals with fiction, whether in a book publishing house or a magazine, the quantity and variety of these unsolicited manuscripts is staggering. Within a week he may find on his desk 200 manuscripts of short stories and novels, and though there are familiar runs of familiar themes, there is never a day when he can predict what the quality or subject of the next manuscript may be. Practically every region, religion, group, and custom in the diverse whole of American life finds its way sooner or later into a story or a novel.

Needless to say, only a small percentage of the manuscripts received deserves to be or will be published. But every editor has heard of a fine book turning up in the most unlikely circumstances, and in a way suspense — imposes on him the necessity for alertness to all kinds of writing. Because American fiction never has fallen into set categories of subject, treatment, and theme, the editor must remember that no manuscript, no matter where it comes from and how it looks, can be taken for granted. Nothing can be rejected without at least a partial reading: if the editor is cavalier about an unknown writer, he may miss a fresh and original talent — which some other publisher, out of the 250 who publish substantial numbers of new titles every year, will also pick out. He must certainly discover, to the enhancement of his literary prestige.

Unknown Risks
To publishers who must worry about costs of production and rates of sale, every new book is a risk, since there is no official, safe barometer of what people want to read. Because one type of book is a best-seller one season does not mean that a book of similar nature will sell well the next. One year perhaps a million people will buy a book about the American War Between the States or the gay life of courtiers in Restoration England. The next year the same people are deep in a novel about the Warsaw ghetto during World War II or a chronicle of a Roman Catholic priest in the city of Boston. Any publisher who attempts to bring out only the safe, sure-selling book, or who turns down a manuscript which he personally likes but which is

of a type he thinks has gone out of fashion, will soon find himself remorseful and insolvent.

While every new book is a gamble, a new first novel is perhaps the greatest gamble of all — the publisher cannot even count on the familiarity of the writer's name to ensure a minimum number of buyers for the book. Yet hundreds of first novels are brought out every year and editors and publishers continue to compete for new writing talent. Scouts are sent from publishing houses all over the nation to far-flung cities, to colleges and writers' conferences. Contests are held, sometimes in conjunction with film companies who want to search out fresh material. Editors are assigned to read the enormous number of magazines in which fiction is published. Once a promising author is found, the publisher is tireless in encouraging him to produce a finished novel. They do so because they believe that one novel in print may spur the writer on to his second book, and they hope that the second or third or fourth book may turn out to be the great book of which every publisher dreams.

First Novels
Often this involves the publisher and his editors in a considerable expenditure of work, time, and money, for it is very rare indeed that a novel, written and ready for publication to the satisfaction of writer, editor, and publisher, springs full-blown from the author's typewriter. The history of a first novel's publication often follows this pattern:

An editor of a publishing firm reads a short story in a magazine and decides that it shows a talent worth pursuing, or perhaps that the story itself could be expanded into a novel. He gets in touch with the writer, finds out what he is working on and what he is planning for the future. The writer may not have considered himself ready to try a novel, and encouragement may change his mind. In this case,

if the editors of the publishing firm agree that what the author has written so far seems to be worth the gamble, they will give him an advance payment, partly to help him pay living expenses while he is finishing the book, partly as an option, so that another publisher will not be able to consider the book before they do.

Many first novels thus brought into the light of print are, of course, mediocre or of uneven quality. But it remains true that among those published every year, there are usually first novels which show promise of considerable future achievement, or which are excellent books in themselves.

Post-War Stories
Most of the recent first novels in the United States are somewhere between their mid-twenties and early thirties, and many of them were, of course, involved in World War II. Accordingly, a large number of them have, in their first books, drawn upon their individual impressions and evaluations of wartime experiences.

If these postwar novels do have a common ground, it is perhaps that to each of the authors the most important thing in life is understanding himself and the world in which he lives. Whether he writes about adolescence, economic change, war, or family life, each is mainly concerned with the moral integrity and the understanding that the individual can derive from experience. These authors indulge in no easy cynicism or nihilist bitterness about themselves or about the problems of society. Their emphasis is upon individual perception and personal values, upon the self-respect which can mature in the human being. As Bernard de Voto has said, "There is nowhere any sign that the power or will of the novel in the United States is slackening, and in no country whose culture thus seeks expression in literature is there any sign of decadence."

GOVERNMENT YEAR BOOK

Excerpts from a broadcast by Max Nurock for "Kol Zion Lagolah."

For the second year in succession, the Government has issued an English version of the Year Book of the State of Israel. The Hebrew edition appeared just before the New Year; the English edition is a Succot offering, and is to be highly recommended as an antidote to the current wave of depression sweeping the nation.

The Year Book is a mine of information concerning the achievements of the State within the past 12 months — and an extremely impressive record it is, too. The gloomiest of citizens will cheer up as he peruses the story of development in the field of agriculture, health and housing — to name only a few of the chapter headings. Each Ministerial report starts with a statement of the legislation during World War II or a chronicle of a Roman Catholic priest in the city of Boston. Any publisher who attempts to bring out only the safe, sure-selling book, or who turns down a manuscript which he personally likes but which is

what has been done already and what is planned for the coming year.

Additionally, the Year Book contains an archaeological review of the year; the complete texts of the several Armistice agreements; the principal laws enacted thus far and much else.

The Prime Minister's foreword "The Call of Spirit in Israel" is alone worth the price of the Year Book. Suffice it to say that this is fine, almost lyrical writing, dwelling on the part which spiritual dedication must play in fulfilling the three-fold task of Israel — immigration, settlement, and security, and in achieving that less immediate, less material purpose of the vision of "the latter days."

Readers' Letters

A NEW FAITH?

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Arthur Koestler's last book "The Age of Longing" makes interesting reading, but it left me not only with an overwhelming sense of pessimism but also in disagreement with the author.

The root of all evil today, says Mr. Koestler, is due to the people's loss of faith in God. The blank left by this loss has not yet been filled by any other faith. What the world needs today, what man long for, is a new faith which will fill this blank, but which is to be found nowhere. The loss of faith, thinks the author, has its origin in the French Revolution when the Holy Trinity was replaced by the three magic words of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Here I disagree. It is true, and a pity, that people's belief in God has disappeared, but are not Love, Liberty, Justice, Faith in themselves? Is not Love alone capable of filling up any blank in people's souls? Is not Liberty a faith without which the world would have been hell on earth? Cannot Justice, Truth and Honour be called faith?

Instead, men have transferred their faith in God to faith in power and money. What men need most is not a new faith but a good spanking, a cold shower to shake them up and bring them to realize that if they think they no longer need God to show them the way to Love and Justice, they should prove themselves capable of following the right way without guidance.

This is a very poor interpretation of what I wish to convey, but I could not help saying it in order to ask Mr. Koestler and all those who think men are heading for a new faith not to waste their time in the search for it.

Yours etc.
MARY HAYON
Jerusalem, Oct. 28

AUTUMN

By RACHEL

Darkening autumn brings birds that know no song;
The winds are hushed, the fields stand bare and long.
The single stretch of land, untraced as yet,
Awakens thoughts of sadness and regret.

It seems one stalk did speak unto the other:
"The meaning of the wind is hard to bear, my brother!
How hard to bow our ears down to the ground,
And spread the Lord's own seedlings on his chosen mound."

Translated by Tamar Toker

Rachel (Rahel Blaustein), one of the most beloved of modern Hebrew poets, died twenty years ago, aged 41, and was buried near Lake Kinneret where beauty was a recurring theme of her song.

TRENDS IN LOCAL ARTS

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE IN ISRAEL. By H. Gamzu. (Hebrew and English text). Eshkol, Tel Aviv, Illustrated. IL7.500.

There are no marks of austerity about this very handsome volume, the first publication issued by the new firm of "Eshkol" Tel Aviv and there could not be a more promising augury for their future production. Fine taste has been displayed in the whole layout, including the effective book-jacket. All the 114 plates, of which 10 are in colour, were prepared and printed in Israel under the supervision of the author, Dr. Gamzu, and these reproductions compare favourably with those found in the better foreign art books. While by no means inexpensive, this is a book that nobody interested in art in this country should be without.

In his former posts of Director of the Tel Aviv Museum and art critic of "Ha'aretz," Dr. Gamzu was in close touch with the course of contemporary art here, and his essay on painting and sculpture in the country is informed and thoughtful. He has obviously gone to great pains to cover the ground as intensively as possible. His classification of painters according to various trends is interesting and original. He divides painting into three main trends: An "Israeli trend" in those artists who have "discovered and presented some special nuances of the various aspects of the 'kibbutz' country;" the "modernist trend;" and what he calls the "trend of synthesis." In this last he includes painters who seek "synthesis between various schools beginning with Impressionism and ending with moderate contemporaries." He discusses 17 artists in detail.

SONGS OF SILENCE

SHIR HA-ANI HE-ANI (Songs of My Pauper Self) By Avraham Haizi. pp. 128. Kibbutz Hameuhad, Tel Aviv.

A. Haizi is a poet of whom cognizance must be taken not because he is in any way unique, nor even less because he breaks new ground down which his powerful plough will draw a generation of singers. He is rather an excellent example of what a sensitive writer can distill of his own poetic contemporaries into his own poetry, and not be eclectic. That is one of the secrets of great writing, too, and we must not forget Haizi on the stage. He needs no introduction in that sphere. So if others flash the highlights, he supplies the backdrop, the gently drawn lines that give the period its fullness. His are those modest patches in a garden that attract the eye neither because of lavish form nor colour, but because of simple, unobtrusive proportions and soft, receding hues. In this sense, the motto of the volume taken from the late poet, Yehuda Karni: "And if he has fortified the outer gates / The inner doors move." is an apt expression of that inner life which Haizi expresses for us.

The volume is well organized into five chapters: Songs of My Pauper Self; In Face of the Clock; With the Wandering Bird; Song of the Green Branch; Me and My Heart.

From the quiet songs of himself ("There is a man who says his song is stillness") the poet moves through the problems of death and time, undulating between hope and disappointment, thence to the storm of white and black night, and subsequently breaks into a song of sunlight, spring and love.

The final section restores us to earth, as it were, and the poet, as individuals, world, sings the sorrow of days when every ghetto calls Jerusalem and death is the High Priest of the day. But the final note is optimistic: We cannot cease living. It is the conclusion Haizi came to earlier in his poetry, for he learned to drink his life "like wine from a jug" and — "Flow like wine my life; in the spring, roar like a lion." This great affirmation of life is the unity which death cannot break. DOV VARDI

Life and Letters

Sephardi Manuscripts
The second volume of "Sephardi" journal of the Arias Montano Institute, contains, according to notes of the Spanish Cultural Institute, an article on the Hebrew Mas. of Salamanca University, by José Llanusa. These are seven, almost all in the hand of the converted Jew Alfonso of Zamora. They contain Hebrew, Latin and Targum versions of most books of the Bible, grammatical works, a series of lectures on the Holy Places was recently given in Madrid under the auspices of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

Methodist Bible Commentary
A million dollar publication venture designed to make the Bible more useful in Christian living today was announced at Nashville, Tenn., by Abingdon-Cokesbury, publishers of the Methodist Publishing House. The twelve-volume commentary, known as the "New Testament," will feature the work of 140 editors and contributors. The total number of words in the commentary has been estimated at eight million.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED
McLean, R. Modern Book Design. Longmans — British Council, London.
Tervet, P. and Satal, L. Legislation for Press, Film and Radio, Europe. Gollancz, London.
Harkness, Hamillmann, Ma'arabot, Tel Aviv.
Mehar, Marpe, Marpe's Ye-Nash. Histradut Refutal Be-Israel, Tel Aviv.
Bittor, H. H. Shikshon. Histradut, Tel Aviv.

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OUTSIDE WORKING HOURS

By ANDREW ROYD

LIFE AND LEISURE TODAY. By R. Rowntree and G. Lavers. pp. 481. Longmans, Green, London. 15/-.

Mr. Rowntree Rowntree is a remarkable man, for it is now 50 years since the results of his first social investigations were published in "Poverty: A Study of Town Life," and today at the age of eighty he has produced yet another of his many studies in collaboration with Mr. Lavers.

This survey of how the English people spend their leisure makes absorbing but somewhat depressing reading. In our highly industrialized contemporary life people are probably better educated — at least in the formal sense — and less hampered by real

poverty and spend less time at work than any of their forebears; yet the picture drawn in "Life and Leisure Today" of widespread time-wasting in futile and even harmful pursuits is not a bright one. There is no doubt that the picture is accurate within its limits, but somehow after putting the book down the reader is left with an uneasy feeling that the samples which the authors give to support their case are not sufficiently broadly based to justify the sweeping conclusions which follow.

The term "leisure activities" is widely interpreted, for subsequent chapters cover subjects ranging from the cinema, the theatre, broadcasting, adult education and religion to gambling, drink, sex relations and standards of

honesty. Some of these chapters are more valuable than others but all are thought-provoking. Undoubtedly the most startling is that which deals with sexual promiscuity. It is hard to credit that immediately before the war 30 per cent of all first-born children in England were conceived out of wedlock, yet this figure is based not on an inspired guess by the authors but on official government statements. Messrs. Rowntree and Lavers believe that since 1929 these figures may well have increased. "Formerly even people who were promiscuous recognized that society had definite fixed standards," they comment, but "with the decay of absolute standards, following on the decline in religious belief, people have tended to say of sexual promiscuity, 'What, after all, is the harm?'"

Standards of honesty, too, though still very high in public life and big business, are declining in smaller matters. There is, for instance, a great increase in shoplifting and petty pilfering on the railways and in hotels. Again, the number of gamblers grows yearly. Only figures for drunkenness decline, and that probably because of the increasing cost and decreasing strength of beer and spirits.

Religious Standards

One of the most interesting sections in the book is that on religion. The authors consider that there has been a real decline not only in church-going but in the esteem in which Protestant ministers of religion are held. This new attitude is so widespread that it can only be described as anti-clerical. By many the clergy are described as self-seekers, men who have "never done an honest day's work in their lives," men who use religion as a drug to keep the working classes content with their lot. Yet the authors maintain that, generally speaking, people's standards are still Christian and that the Victorian age of church-going was considerably inferior to our own "in the matter of neighbourly love and unselfishness. The trouble with this kind of statement, as with rather too many others made by Messrs. Rowntree and Lavers, is that it is difficult to prove or disprove statistically. The social scientist is a good guide to the facts of any given situation, but facts are not the only consideration where human beings are concerned.

THINGS TO COME

PROPHET TO THE WIND. A Play in Verse by Norman Nicholson. Faber, London. pp. 80. 8/6.

The flowering of dramatic poetry has often marked the most creative periods in world literature; and a play where feeling, intellect and stagecraft are as poetically and intensely blended as in "Prophecy to the Wind" is a sure sign of the creativeness of contemporary English literature.

John, a man of our time, is projected into a future so distant that all the achievements of our civilization have perished, leaving behind nothing but burnt-out ruins, rubbish heaps, and strange, vague legends.

With the help of Freya, a young girl of the people now inhabiting the north-west coast of England who lived a life as primitive and as wholesome as that of the Vikings, he builds a dynamic out of machine parts found in the ruins. Freya's father, Hallbjorn, however, envisaging the irrevocable potentialities of destruction inherent in any object aiming at power, though it be for peaceful ends, demands that the machine be destroyed. Something stronger than himself causes John to refuse, leaving Hallbjorn no way of safeguarding the future but to have him killed. Yet he is powerless to control humanity's fate, for, unless he kills his own daughter, the spirit of John will live on in his unborn child. Both father and daughter now realize that

It is not the past we fear
But always the future — and
The future must never be
feared.

John's generation — our generation — has, indeed, left nothing to the future but the perious machine and the dagger covered with blood, blood that has made the man of peace and wisdom as guilty as the rest and equally impotent to check the course of human destiny. The tragic guilt that he has incurred has been unable to avert disaster, and now, as before,

The future is a sea
Grey and grimacing, and the
child lies
Naked in a coracle of lath
and skin — yet
Let us push him out on the
tide; let the blind current
Carry him where it will.

Mr. Nicholson has written a drama on the grand scale, combining past, present and future into the timeless tragedy of the world and of the individual. There does, indeed, seem no hope that our civilization will

survive any more than did previous civilizations. The heritage of all past and coming generations, however, lives on in every age.

The dead are alive, Here,
They are all about us,
In the shimmering sap,
In the stretching grass,
In the least intimation
Of the muttering wind.

HENRY KLEINER



This work of the famous French sculptor Charles Despiau (1874-1948) was the result of a contest in which sixty painters and sculptors were given the task to portray the same subject. The original plaster cast, signed by the artist, has now been presented by his widow to the Beaulieu Museum, Jerusalem, as the suggestion of the Society of Friends of the Museum which awards the Peace Prize. Each prize this year amounts to Kroner 167,512 (equivalent to £3,351).

NOBEL PRIZE

A total of \$161,788 is at the disposal of the four institutions which the Swedish Nobel Foundation entrusts with the allocation of the awards. They are: The Teachers College at the Carolus Institute in Stockholm (Medicine Prize), the Swedish Academy (Literature), the Academy of Science (Physics and Chemistry), and the Norwegian Parliament (Stockholm) which awards the Peace Prize. Each prize this year amounts to Kroner 167,512 (equivalent to £3,351).

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